



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

sations jotted down, for the years 1574-1593, by Franciscus Vertunianus, and for the years 1603-1606 by the brothers Vassan. They contain, says Mr. Robinson, much that is of value, a value that is, at times, increased by their very informality.

The arrangement of the Estimates is alphabetical, usually by authors, occasionally by groups of authors (in the latter case the necessary cross-references are inserted.) The actual citations from Scaliger cover pages 137-176. Though the footnotes, which give references to the place in which Scaliger expressed the particular judgment, take up a certain amount of every page; the actual bulk of these citations is very great, and the range of authors of whom Scaliger speaks is enormous. The major part of the authors, Greek and Latin both, lie far outside the reading, I should say, of most classical scholars. Comments on the more familiar authors—e.g. Aristophanes, Plautus, Horace, Terence, take up little space. The Appendix Vergiliana receives much more attention than the unquestioned works of Vergil. Many of the comments are brief, of the sort that one might make even without any careful, first-hand knowledge of the authors, but it is abundantly clear, after all, that Scaliger knew the authors, Greek and Latin, as few men have known them. One cannot help thinking, as he turns over Mr. Robinson's pages, of the wonderful knowledge of orators, Greek and Roman, Cicero displays in his Brutus. In both cases, Scaliger's and Cicero's, the knowledge is of the sort that the Germans once were fond of characterizing by the word 'Autopsie'.

C. K.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LIBERAL STUDIES

The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Liberal Studies held its Sixth Annual Meeting in Houston Hall, of the University of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, March 22.

The following officers were elected: President, Professor George Depue Hadzits, University of Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Harvey Watts, of the Public Ledger, and Dr. Laura Carnell, of Temple University; Secretary, Miss Bessie R. Burchett, South Philadelphia High School for Girls; Treasurer, Mr. Fred. J. Doolittle, The Episcopal Academy.

Miss Florence A. Fonda, of the West Chester High School, presented a paper on Vitality versus Mortality in High School Latin. Miss Fonda described plays, games, etc., by means of which she stimulates interest in Latin. The figures which she gave show the success of her methods, for almost half of the pupils in the School elect Latin.

Dr. Mary C. Burchinal, of the West Philadelphia High School for Girls, gave a paper on How to Make the Teaching of the Classics Vital. Dr. Burchinal presented different phases of the vitality of Latin, and read some of the answers to a questionnaire in which her pupils had been asked to tell why they liked Latin.

Professor Lane Cooper, of Cornell University, in a paper abounding in interest and wit as well as in learning, to which this short review can not do justice, pleaded the cause of the Classics. He compared the spirit of ancient, medieval, and modern literature, and urged that young people in their formative years should study Latin and Greek authors for the sake of the standard of good taste to be found there. He very forcefully advocated a revision of the classical course, making it include a minimum of syntax, and a great amount of reading. Ovid and Plato are the authors he thinks most fruitful, both because of their influence upon English literature and thought, and because of the ideas to be obtained from these ancient sources. One suggestion of his is both an encouragement and a warning: that both teachers and pupils should read more widely in ancient literature. He says that it is possible for pupils to acquire the habit of reading Latin and Greek rapidly, just as they acquire that of reading modern languages rapidly; but, in order to train their students to this, teachers themselves must read widely, for it is impossible to impart a habit which one does not possess.

The President, Dr. W. W. Comfort, President of Haverford College, in his annual report reviewed a prosperous year for the Society. Of the first meeting of the year, held on November 8, a report appeared in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 12.62-63. The addresses delivered there have been published in pamphlet form by the University of Pennsylvania (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 12.160).

The second meeting was held in Witherspoon Hall. The general subject was Liberal Studies and their Relation to Citizenship and Patriotism. The speakers were Mr. Walter George Smith, Miss Agnes Repplier, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

The third meeting was concerned with Educational Reconstruction. Dr. Francis B. Brandt, Dean William McClellan, Dr. John P. Garber, President Joseph Swain, Professor William I. Hull, Professor Elihu Grant, and Rev. John A. MacCallum took part in this discussion.

The Society feels that the fact that so many eminent men and women have spoken in Philadelphia for the value of the Classics can not fail to influence public opinion.

In addition to the public meetings, the Society, through Miss Jessie E. Allen, Chairman of the Lecture-ship Committee, has arranged for free lectures which were delivered in Schools in Philadelphia and the vicinity (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 12.128).

BESSIE R. BURCHETT, *Secretary*.

#### QUERY CONCERNING THE TOGA PRAETEXTA

Can anyone supply pertinent facts in answer to the question, How did the Romans make the red stripe in the toga? To this question I have had various answers: "They sewed on a piece of ribbon or cloth. There was no seam"; "They wove it in the fabric of the toga"; "Such a stripe cannot be woven in such a whole piece of cloth"; "They cut the toga and sewed in a colored strip". None of these answers seems to me satisfactory; some of them must be wrong.

FRANKLIN A. DAKIN

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.